

# The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4.

## Is the Tiger Getting Loose?

Whatever may be the motive of those now engaged in manifestations of labor unrest, and the vast majority of all such in Canada are undoubtedly inspired by nothing more than a desire in a perfectly legitimate way to ensure for their families a more certain provision in the face of the extreme high cost of living, the fact remains that the darkest and most reckless forces in society nationally and internationally are taking advantage of the disturbed conditions to advance their own ends.

We have already asserted our conviction that the "one big union" movement arose out of the I.W.W. and the effort of German agents to demoralize the labor system of the western allies, and thus bring about conditions that might make a more favorable peace for Germany more easily achieved. There is no doubt of the ramifications of the German secret service in every part of the world, and the German authorities spent money like water to bring about the embarrassment of western organization. They spent millions on Russia for this purpose, and no one yet knows the amount of the secret service fund placed by the Germans in America.

Much of it came thru other than German channels, and there was evidence of it in Toronto thru Russian agents. In the strike proceedings the greatest care is necessary to distinguish between the genuine Canadian labor man and the German or Russian emissary.

The bombing conspiracy in the United States but another outcrop of the same evil tendencies that have kept the world in turmoil for five years. The whole terrible act of destruction and murder is behind the concerted action of these bomb fiends in eight different cities of the United States this week, and they will be in Canada again, as they were before at the Ottawa parliament buildings and elsewhere.

"The class war is on and cannot cease, except in a complete victory for the international proletariat," is their assertion, a proclamation of doom to all that we know as civilization.

These utterly unscrupulous forces seize every opportunity to create dissension among those opposed to them, and it is one of the defects of liberty that the development of independent opinion too frequently weakens the bond of union between natural allies. President Wilson is urging that the German colonies be handed over to be governed under a German mandatory without regard to what the natives think or the British, French and Belgian colonies contiguous to them. President Wilson knows he is quite safe in throwing what he must know is the equivalent of a bomb into the allied camp, and the mental dynamite may be as deadly, and even far more so than the high explosive of the bombs.

President Wilson means no harm. Most of our strikers mean no harm. They are all inspired by the finest sentiments. The little girl who opened the tiger's cage just to give the poor animal liberty did not survive to enjoy the sight of the liberated beast indulging in freedom his natural propensities. Russia has something of what the international proletariat is capable of when he possesses his tiger freedom and can follow his own tiger will. But we have no desire to see the tiger unchained in Canada.

The people of Canada who belong neither to the government, the employers, the strikers, nor the international proletariat, have the biggest interest in the matter, but they have less influence than anyone else, and nobody is listening to their complaint. That is why in some quarters there is a strong sentiment in favor of a citizens' union with a platform of which no one can be shamed.

## Protect the Architect.

Mr. C. A. B. Brown is entirely on the wrong track in trying to oust Mr. D. R. Franklin from the superintendence of the building of schools, which his designs have won in open competition. There has been a long regime of more or less incompetence in school architecture in the city, and when an expert comes along and designs modern schools, such as parents desire to have their children attend, Mr. Brown makes a distinct mistake when he raises any obstruction to the new way.

Glen Grove Avenue School is a case in point. It was only when interested parents organized the most earnest protest against the original utterly defective and worthless design that a

new competition was called for, and an up-to-date unit on modern lines was the result.  
It has been a matter of the greatest difficulty to get the board of education out of the rut into which it had fallen in the matter of construction, and it would be a distinct calamity if reactionary measures were once more adopted or the old forces allowed to regain control.

## A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.  
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### IMMUNE.

Hammer on, O Fate! I don't give a hang. Land with all your weight, slap and slam and bang.  
I am here today, and the skies are blue, And I'll joy in May, in despite of you.  
All your bumps and shoves can't destroy Forth the soul that loves Maytime's happy hours.  
Slap, and snap, and anser, every chance you see— Not a plaint or tear will you get from me!

## ANGLICAN ATTITUDE ON PROHIBITION

Bishop Bidwell Says Church Could Not Oppose Use of Wine as Beverage.

### OBJECTS TO CHANGE

Tells Ontario Synod, However, That He is Opposed to Restoration of Bar.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Kingston, June 3.—Our church is not committed to prohibition to the exclusion of every other method of abolishing drunkenness and promoting temperance," said Bishop Bidwell, in his charge at the opening session of the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, this afternoon. Nor can it ever subscribe to the doctrine that the use of wine as a beverage is in itself wrong. To do so would be to contradict its own most sacred teaching and practice in the blessed sacrament, and to speak of the imputation of Him who instituted that sacrament. In determining, therefore, how to vote in the coming referendum, it will be well to have these considerations in mind.

**Drunkenness Diminished.**  
Bishop Bidwell stated that there could be no doubt that the prohibition measure that we have had, with its necessary concomitant of the abolition of the saloon, has largely diminished drunkenness. The of it is a perfectly safe deduction that many violations of the law pass undetected. Everybody knows that there is a widespread underground traffic going on under the worst possible conditions.

**Possession No Crime.**  
The government had not pronounced, and evidently does not consider the possession of a leaden pipe or a bottle as a beverage as in itself a crime. Otherwise, when it passed its prohibition measure, it could not have consistently allowed those citizens whose purses were long enough to enable them to stock their cellars full when the coming of prohibition was announced, and just before it came into force, to enjoy their purchase with impunity, as it now does, and has done ever since the passing of the act.

His lordship is strongly opposed to the restoration of the saloon and the bar, and would not make any change in the present regulations in regard to spirits.  
Incidentally, the policy of the Ontario government in the matter of prohibition is strongly to him. After pointing out that the prohibition law measure, as introduced by the government, has the approval of the majority of the people, he goes on to say that the Ontario government are to be highly commended for their statesmanlike and constructive policy in the matter upon which they have determined. He points out that the referendum to be submitted to the people, is only just a referendum, and that the people are expressing their opinion, including those who, while supporting prohibition as a war measure, and remaining strongly opposed to the return of the saloon and bar, are not convinced that the absolute prohibition of every kind of alcoholic beverage is, in normal times, the best method of securing the object in view.

A lively debate on the stipends of clergy featured this afternoon's session of the synod. So much was said in support of the stipends being given a boost that one member said the word might go forward that the clergy were going on strike. Clergy and laymen agreed that the present stipends were not sufficient for clergy to cope with the high cost of living and action is to be taken. There are a number receiving less than twelve hundred a year and find it very hard to make ends meet.

Before taking up business, the members of the synod of the diocese of Ontario, which opened its session with the national anthem. Following this a telegram was despatched to the King, congratulating him on his 54th birthday. All the old officers of the synod were re-elected. Rev. A. J. Jones as clerical secretary; Rev. J. W. McTier, honorary clerical secretary; Francis King, lay secretary and R. J. Carson, treasurer. The late's report was regarded as the best in over 25 years.

**Petition By Women.**  
The synod was petitioned by the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church to permit women being canon as delegates to the sessions of synod. Chancellor McDonald, so it is

## IT'S UP TO THE COP



OFFICER BORDEN: If I did my whole duty, I'd frisk that fat gent for his gun.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following:  
There is a probability that Germany may secure, as a result of her strong counter-proposals, some lessening in the severity of the peace terms of the allied and associate powers.

Germany's pleas that it will be impossible to fulfill the financial requirements of the allies and her protests against certain territorial relinquishments, have been heeded and are being discussed by the council of four. Paris report has it that in certain quarters of the peace conference the German viewpoint is receiving strong support.

Great Britain is said to favor a number of concessions to Germany, but France continues firm in her stand not to waver from the original terms. On the other hand, the Americans are declared to be not averse to minor concessions, but are not in favor of going to the extent that the British propose.

The German government is incensed over the formation of a Rhineland republic. It has ordered the arrest of Dr. Dorten, the president of the republic, and also has protested to the peace conference and the armistice commission at Spa against the behavior of the French authorities in the occupied Rhineland. French support of the

Rhenish republic is characterized by the German government as high treason against the empire. Strikes by dissatisfied Germans in the American occupied area, called in protest against the formation of the republic, ended quickly when the commanders issued a warning against the movement.

The supreme council has been requested by the Lithuanian delegation to the peace conference to have an all-commission investigate alleged pogroms and other illegal acts by the Poles in occupied Lithuania.

An unconfirmed report has reached Copenhagen that Petrograd has been captured by Finnish and Estonian troops.

The head of the Austrian peace delegation has departed from St. Germain for Innsbruck, carrying with him the allied peace treaty. Like Switzerland and Norway, the plea is made by Sweden and Denmark that such action would be a violation of their neutrality. Big strikes have begun in Paris, Lille and other towns in France.

## BRITISH INDUSTRY FAR FROM PARALYZED

New York, June 3.—Great Britain was never so active as today. There is no "paralysis" there. During the war her industries were so well developed that conditions are better than ever. This is the opinion expressed to The Evening Star by Sir Joseph Davies, M.P., who represents the great railway centre of Crewe in the British house of commons. With J. H. Thomas, M. P. Sir Joseph is visiting America.

Sir Joseph leaves today for the Adriatic and will return home by way of Canada. His trip, he explained, is purely for pleasure. Mr. Thomson, proprietor of the King George Hotel here, also loses his license in connection with the same case. Sullivan was accused of being instrumental in causing to be unloaded at Kendry station from the early morning train a consignment of whisky consisting of two hundred and forty bottles. This occurred a few days before the shipment of liquor were consigned to the Henry Hope Company of this city, and much interest was evidenced over the stopping of an express train a few miles out of Montreal for the purpose of unloading goods for a firm in the city. The firm denied all knowledge of the goods.

## COUNTER-REVOLUTIONS IN HUNGARIAN TOWNS

Berlin, June 3.—(Via London.)—Counter revolutionary uprisings have occurred in many towns and villages of western Hungary, according to reports received here. Hundreds of refugees are arriving daily at the Austrian frontier.

## POLES EFFECT JUNCTION WITH RUMANIAN FORCES

Warsaw, Monday, June 2.—The Polish troops in Galicia have formed a junction with the Rumanian forces in Bukovina, the Polish general staff announced today. This movement followed the Polish capture of Stanislaw.

## HALF MILLION IN PARIS ARE OUT ON STRIKE

Paris, June 3.—There are at present 500,000 persons on strike in France, according to an estimate by the newspaper La Verite. Of these 300,000 are in the metal trades in the Paris region.

## THREAT TO DEPORT ENDED THE STRIKE

Was Started in Occupied Area, as Protest Against Launching New Republic.

Coblenz, June 3.—A general strike throughout this occupied area was declared by the Germans at 9 o'clock today as a protest against the reported launching of the Rhenish republic at Wiesbaden. It was very brief, however, being only four hours in duration, the workmen returning to their jobs at 1 o'clock this afternoon after being warned of the consequences by the allied military authorities.

The principal strikers were the railway employees and the street car workers at Troven and Coblenz. When the news of the strike became known, the German government declared that unless the Germans returned to work by 1 o'clock the leaders and all the other strikers would be deported into sections of Germany unoccupied by allied troops. The inter-allied railway commission reported this afternoon that all the workers had returned to their jobs.

Newspapers in Coblenz printed stories today denying the birth of the "republic" at Wiesbaden, and asserting that the report was an effort on the part of certain Germans to mislead the population of the Rhineland.

## THE PROMOTER'S WIFE

By JANE PHELPS.

### A Visit to a Fortune Teller.

CHAPTER CII.  
We had a delightful dinner. I may have appreciated it the more because of late they had seemed either lonely and dull without Nell, or he had been dispirited, uninterested. But both he and Mr. Frederick exerted themselves and we had a really lively time. Aunt fairly beamed. The conversation turned on fortune telling, and while Mr. Frederick declared an agreement on our part to confess to having at some time gone to hear what the seers could tell us, Mr. Frederick said: "There is a very good one here now, a man named Cary. He has apartments at one of the hotels uptown, and does a smashing business." "I should like to visit him," said I. "It is years since I have had my fortune told. Then it was by a travelling gypsy. She used a greasy pack of cards. I was afraid of disease."

"Oh, this man is a well groomed fellow. I imagine he makes money," Frederick replied. "You have visited him?" I asked quizzically.

"But did he tell you anything? Anything you cared to know, and didn't know before you went to him?" I again questioned him.

"Yes—yes—I think he did tell me some things I wanted to know. Some of them I didn't care about, but I don't believe they know any more than we do about the future. They are merely good readers of character."

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## POLITICAL NOTES

With the possibility of federal and provincial general elections in prospect in the fall, the approaching dog-days are not to be observed as political holidays. They will be, on the contrary, days of strenuous preparation. Of course, agreements may be come to between the two pairs of leaders—those in Ottawa and those in the Queen's Park, Toronto—for the holding of yet another session, both there and here. But, tho that should come around, the summer months will see active campaigning all over the country by all political parties, and especially thruout Ontario.

The farmers now have their organization planted in every section of the province, except the remote north. They have more than one thousand farmers' clubs established, and they are forming more by day. Every officer of the U. F. O. has been in the field during the past two weeks, and none of them return to their homes for longer than a week-end to rest up. Passionate exertion for the cause of the farmers marks them as the most formidable political force that ever has risen up in Ontario against party government. The purpose is to place a candidate who can win in every rural constituency, both provincial and federal. The provincial nominations are in a more advanced way thus far, but there will be no slackening of the campaign till men are also up for all the possible federal positions that can be captured.

The labor leaders have sounded the executive of the U. F. O. upon the feasibility of joint action, at least, a working understanding. The proposals have led to no result beyond the strongest assurance that the farmers are in fullest sympathy with the workmen for the political independence of both in parliament. Heretofore, the consistent effort of organized labor has been to establish force outside parliament, with the view of bringing its influence to bear upon both political parties, and more so, of course, upon the government in power. The farmers have little faith in this plan. They will have neither truck nor trade with the old-line parties. They will force outside parliament, with the view of bringing its influence to bear upon both political parties, and more so, of course, upon the government in power.

The people of the north country are taking a particularly keen interest in politics and policies. They regard the interests of the north as neglected by both parties. A clear expression of their dissatisfaction was given a few evenings since by the Port Arthur Liberal Association, when resolutions were passed the tenor of which has frequently been declared in the legislature and always in this province, as a policy would result in opening up and developing our unlimited deposits of iron ore.

"We think the prospectors ought to be encouraged and treated more liberally than they are under the present mining act, which imposes hardships, both financial and physical, on prospectors, and discourages many of them from locating and proving-up claims."

"We believe the government has been backward in not providing for a hoasty act, which would smelted in this province, as a policy would result in opening up and developing our unlimited deposits of iron ore."

"We urge that all inland lakes opened for fishing should be open to all fishermen engaged in the trade, with no special privileges granted to anyone, and that a more liberal fish and game law is required."

"We need a more progressive policy with regard to the construction of colonization roads, and urge that money be given to the upkeep of existing roads, as well as to the building of necessary and badly-needed highways."

Among all parties, farmers, labor men, and the regular parties, the issue is declared in the way of providing generously for the wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependants. Some dissatisfaction is expressed in Toronto that returned men are not being picked for the well-paid jobs now offering under the liquor license board and other departments and commissions of the government. The ward presidents are naturally at the mercy of the well-known workers for the party, and the civil service commission is to the contrary notwithstanding, the well-paid posts will be reserved for favorites exclusively.

she said to me as she turned from the phone. "We'll get an early start so there won't be too many ahead of us."

"Judging from the crowd waiting for him in San Francisco some of them must have been there all night," Mr. Frederick told her.

"I shall be happy to see him. I can see him before I go home," she said. "I have heard one can ask them questions and that they answer them perfectly."

"You have to write the question on a slip of paper. He lays them on his forehead, then repeats the question, afterward giving you the answer." I was amused at the naïveté with which Mr. Frederick told her all about this man. Evidently he had some faith in him, his prognostications.

"We played bridge for a little while, then he left early, promising Nell to drop in the office next day."

"You seem much better," Nell. Mr. Frederick has done you good," his aunt remarked, giving expression to my thought.

"We had scarcely finished breakfast the next morning before aunt commenced to hurry me so that we might get to the hotel where the fortune teller was staying. Even so we found several waiting in the reception room. It gave me an uncanny feeling to hear them whisper and see them keep looking toward us as we went in. I began to think there might be something he could tell me after all. I overheard one woman say: "We must think of what we are going to ask him. I am sure if I don't I'll be so frightened I won't find out a single thing I really want to know."

I once commenced to think of questions I wanted to ask. We waited nearly an hour before it came our turn. I then insisted that aunt go in first. She came out beaming.

"He is wonderful, Bab, simply wonderful. I will tell you all he told me after you come out."

Silly as I felt it to be I trembled as I walked into the presence of a quiet, looking, quietly dressed man. "Write six questions giving your life and paper," he said, and he handed me a slip of paper. It took me but a few moments to ask exactly what I was going to ask. Thanks to the woman whom I had overheard, he

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Many we have found in reasonable favor. Cabardines, Wool Velours, broadcloths, Chiffon Serges.

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